

## IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as follows:

1. (Currently Amended) A method for producing an electrochromic device comprising at least two electrodes at least one of them is optically transparent, and a tightly closed space between the electrodes is filled with an electrochromic composition, ~~characterized in that:~~ the method including the steps of:

- preparing the initial electrochromic composition in the form of an electrochromic disperse system comprising a suspension and/or a colloid, wherein a dispersion medium of said disperse system comprises an electrochromic solution comprising a liquid solvent, a cathodic component and an anodic component, and ~~said disperse system further comprises a disperse phase~~ of said disperse system comprises comprising superfine finely dispersed polymer particles with a size of  $6 \times 10^{-5} \text{m}$  and less;
- deaerating the initial electrochromic composition to eliminate the dissolved oxygen and air introduced together with the ~~superfine~~ finely dispersed polymer particulates particles;
- filling the closed space between the electrodes with the deaerated initial electrochromic composition; and
- sealing the closed space between the electrodes .

2. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the electrochromic solution comprises an inert electrolyte additionally.

3. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 2, wherein the electrolyte concentration is 0.005M-0.5M.
4. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the step of deaerating ~~deaeration~~ of the initial electrochromic composition for eliminating dissolved oxygen and air introduced together with the ~~superfine~~ finely dispersed polymer ~~particulates~~ particles is performed by evacuation.
5. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the superfine polymer ~~particulates~~ particles are in an amount that ensures forming a solid-like layer of the electrochromic composition.
6. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the polymer is a linear polymer.
7. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 6, wherein the linear polymer is a high-molecular polymer.
8. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 7, wherein the superfine highly-molecular linear polymer is a copolymer of methyl methacrylate and methacrylic acid and/or a copolymer of methyl methacrylate, methacrylic acid and calcium methacrylate.

9. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the liquid solvent is an individual chemical compound or a mixture of chemical compounds.

10. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the cathodic component is an individual organic electrochromic compound having at least one reversible reduction wave in a voltammogram or a mixture of organic electrochromic compounds that has at least one reversible reduction wave in a voltammogram, and the anodic component is an individual organic electrochromic compound having at least one reversible oxidation wave in a voltammogram or a mixture of organic electrochromic compounds that have at least one reversible oxidation wave in a voltammogram.

11. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 10, wherein the concentrations of the cathodic and the anodic components are 0.001M – 0.2M.

12. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 11, wherein the preferable concentrations of the cathodic and anodic components are 0.01M – 0.1M.

13. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 10, wherein the cathodic component is a quaternary salt of dipyridinium or its derivatives or a mixture of salts.

14. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 10, wherein the anodic component is a metallocene.

15. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 14, wherein the anodic component is a ferrocene, its derivatives, or mixtures thereof.

16. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 10, wherein the anodic component is 5,10-dihydro-5,10-dimethylphenazine, its derivatives, or mixtures thereof.

17. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the dispersion medium is cooled prior to adding the disperse phase.

18. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the closed space between the electrodes is deaerated prior to being filled with the deaerated initial electrochromic composition.

19. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 18, wherein the deaeration of the closed space between the electrodes, before it is filled with the deaerated initial electrochromic composition, is performed by purging the space with an inert gas or by evacuation.

20. (Previously Presented) An electrochromic device including at least two electrodes at least one of them is optically transparent, and the space between the electrodes is tightly sealed and filled with an electrochromic composition, characterized in that the electrochromic composition is prepared by the method according to claim 1.

21. (Previously Presented) The electrochromic device according to claim 20, wherein the electrochromic composition comprises additionally an UV-stabilizing additive.

22. – 25. (Cancelled)